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say either in the Introduction or in the summaries prefixed to the various odes.

Some account is given of the three rhythms, the paeonian, the dactylo-epitrite and the logaoedic, but in the hurly-burly of metrical controversy Sir John Sandys is afraid to take sides, and there are no metrical schemes to guide the possessor of the Greek text. A paragraph is devoted to the Dorian, Aeolian, Lydian modes, with some illustrations of their character as exemplified in the various Odes. The chapter on Dialect deals only with the salient features. There is a brief chapter on the MSS., and sigla are given for the readings of the chief editions. If I had the work to do over again, I should be even more conservative than I have shewn myself to be. These changes backward are characteristic either of advance of age, or advance of knowledge. It is a common experience; and Wilamowitz has recently confessed to a similar change of heart in the matter of Aischylos (A. J. P. XXXVI 354), as is observable in Weil's editions of Euripides.

'The text is founded on Donaldson's revision of the second edition of Boeckh . . . further revised in many passages after a careful consideration of the readings, or conjectures, frequently by more recent editors'. As a matter of personal interest, I may be permitted to say, that in the Olympians and Pythians there is, if I may trust a rough count, a coincidence of seventy per cent. There is bibliography—Sir John is famous as a bibliographer—a bibliography that does not waste adjectives. Bergk is credited with a few brilliant restorations, and Mezger's commentary is justly called valuable.

The translation is accompanied by a few explanatory notes, but a translation is itself a commentary in brief; and the thirty years that have elapsed since my edition have brought in so much new material, to which Sir John's edition must be added, that I am constrained, as I have already intimated, to reserve what I have to say for a more elaborate article.

B. L. G.

Das Kaisertum. Von DR. LUDWIG HAHN. Das Erbe der Alten,
Heft vi. Leipzig 1913. Dieterich'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung.
Pp. 114. M. 3. 50.

Dr. Hahn's valuable studies *Rom und Romanismus im griechisch-römischen Osten* (1906), and *Zum Sprachenkampf im römischen Reich* (1907) have furnished a foundation of solid and extensive learning for the present work. His frankly expressed admiration for monarchical institutions gives him a

sympathetic attitude towards the work of the empire defenders and administrators, and his pronounced sense for genetic development enables him to group under comprehensive viewpoints the complex phenomena of this difficult epoch. The most successful chapters are those upon the origin of the empire and its beneficent influences in gradually elevating the provincials by the extension of citizenship to equality with their plutocratic oppressors while protecting society from both outside attacks and internal disintegrating tendencies, and especially the one in which he undertakes to show how necessary it was that absolutism should develop out of the general trend of social movements. There is also a stirring appreciation of the heroic figures and services of the soldier-emperors. The last third of the book is devoted to the influence of Byzantium upon the Russian Empire and of Rome upon the Roman Church and Western Europe.

While the whole is conceived in a somewhat popular form there is no lack of documentary evidence, and a well chosen selection of significant citations illuminates the text. The grouping is perspicuous, though occasionally somewhat obviously systematic, a slight fault that could scarcely be avoided perhaps where so much material must be compressed into a modest compass. The style too is for the most part vigorous and clear; occasional labored sentences (especially on pages 12 and 13), though not wholly eliminated, are nevertheless not so numerous as to be characteristic. The delineation is based on extensive and systematic collections. There is a tendency to accept most documents at their face value, even where reservations might naturally suggest themselves, a procedure which seems sometimes almost naive when one is accustomed to the methods of Gibbon or Gelzer, but the principal authorities are nearly always quoted, and the skeptically inclined can calculate their own discounts.

This volume applies far more drastically than did its predecessors in the series the idea of inheritance. The thesis is proposed and vigorously supported that the great heir of the Roman Empire is the Roman Church, and in this the least convincing portion of the work perhaps, one feels that there is some exaggeration of the extent to which imperial institutions and practices have survived and been imitated. It is difficult to avoid the belief that it would have been quite as easy to show how the great system of the Roman Church developed naturally from its own inherent tendencies and by an adaptation to its environment, as it was to point out that absolutism arose independent of Oriental and priestly influences. Dr. Hahn is deeply suspicious of the temporal and spiritual authority of Rome, and the closing paragraphs of the book will perhaps surprise one who is not prepared to appreciate the seriousness with which

many loyal Protestants and free-thinking Germans resent the activity of Rome as an organized power in the political and social life of the Empire. A leaning towards anti-Semitism also is but partially concealed, and the allusions to old Roman institutions and character as "Aryan" are somewhat too frequent for those who have not yet accepted this shibboleth of cultural values. The author's conception of Americans, whom he is pleased to style Yankees, is the conventional European. Some may be interested to note Dr. Hahn's belief that "in the great American republic an unscrupulous plutocracy is seeking to limit not merely the freedom of its citizens but even their chances of existence" (p. 29).

These are however only superficial blemishes upon a work of real power and significance, which in earnestness, learning and breadth of view takes rank with its predecessors in this notable series. The tone of a political pamphlet which it occasionally strikes sounds, indeed, somewhat strange to an American ear. We have grown so accustomed to regarding our classical literature and history as a *corpus vile* for the exhibition of erudition, or as a dainty garden for æsthetic dallying, that to see it treated as a message and a problem of vital concern almost gives us a shock. In Europe the classical tradition really means something very definite, and that is not the least cause of its persistent vitality there. In America hitherto it has not, and accordingly the Classics have never exercised a commanding influence in our intellectual life.—And yet there are dangers involved in fighting the day's battles with arms from this ancient arsenal, and care must be taken that a weapon chosen may not merely raise a smile of derision.

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